

There is no man so poor or foolish that better conduct and more industry will not help him.—  
E. W. Howe.

# Honolulu Star-Bulletin

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Happiness is not the scheme of life; it is doing the best we can with the opportunities at hand.—  
E. W. Howe.

TWENTY-ONE

## ARMY

## News and notes of the Service in Hawaii and Elsewhere

## NAVY

### DREADNOUGHT VS. BATTLE-CRUISER IS LIVELY DEBATE IN WASHINGTON

Battle of North Sea Being Over and Over Again in Congress

By C. S. ALBERT.  
(Special Star-Bulletin Correspondent)  
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15.—The relative value of dreadnoughts and battle-cruisers is now the general theme of discussion here. This academic topic followed the North Sea naval battle in which both types of war vessel played prominent parts. Two camps immediately were formed and in them gathered those who favored one or opposed the other.

Officers of the navy almost were unanimous in expressing the opinion that the battle-cruiser had in every way accomplished the purpose for which it was designed. The large addition of battle-cruisers to the American navy, as indicated by the preparedness measure passed by the house and now in the senate committee, in their opinion had been fully justified. The individual merits of the dreadnought and the battle-cruiser, they declared, had not been changed by the big fight.

The average statesman, who possessed no expert knowledge, at once took the stand that the battle-cruiser had been proved of little value, if not really worthless, and the only warship that could come up to the mark as a fighter was the dreadnought. It was suggested that the preparedness program should be changed in the senate and sent back to the house for approval. This, they held, could be accomplished by adding two dreadnoughts to the list of ships authorized. This sentiment appeared to gain favor with each passing day. Present indications are that the two dreadnoughts will be added

by the senate committee on naval affairs. The entire battle of the North Sea then, will be fought over when the measure comes up for debate in the senate.

Senator Tillman has taken advanced ground on the dreadnought question. He not only favors adding two vessels of that type to the program, but desires to go several steps better and construct the greatest fighting monster in the world's history. He proposes to build a ship that would cost \$35,000,000. According to his idea this ship would be 1000 feet long, 105 feet wide and fitted with 18-inch guns. In his judgment such a vessel would be indestructible. He will urge the authorization of such a craft both before his committee and in the senate.

If Mr. Tillman's plan should be adopted the activities of the great dreadnought must be confined to the Atlantic coast. The Gatun dam locks of the Panama canal are but 1000 feet long and only 110 feet wide. It would be impossible to pass such a vessel as described on so narrow a margin. The minimum depth of water in the canal is 41 feet, which would be ample in all probability for the new type proposed. But sufficient water for the passage of such a ship would require enlargement of the locks at enormous expense. It is unlikely that Congress would seriously entertain a suggestion of that character, especially in view of the existing demand for economy.

For many years it has been Senator Tillman's idea for this country to build the biggest engine of destruction ever devised and be done with it. Now, as chairman of the naval affairs committee, he has an opportunity to insist that his theory be put into practical execution.

### New Army Automatic Can Throw Bullet 200 Yards; Is Being Used In Mexico



#### NEW COLT ARMY PISTOL SHOTS HARD 200 YARDS

With a range of 200 yards, the new Colt's .45 service automatic pistol is a gun with a "punch" and one which the old-time plainsman would have admired keenly.

The weapon is the regulation pistol carried in the United States army. It has 59 parts in its "cosmos," and is possibly the hardest-shooting pistol that has ever been used in the army. Its power is considerably greater than many of the types of rifles used in bygone years by the United States army.

Several dozen cases of these pistols were shipped to Camp Wythe, Oregon, according to the Portland Evening Telegram, before the troops were included in the equipment issued to all the guardsmen except the infantry companies, where only the officers were provided.

The new service pistol has two distinct advantages over the old-time Colt revolver—it can be aimed as rapidly as one can point with his index finger, and with almost as great degree of accuracy, and, no matter what the condition of the magazine, full or empty, the weapon always fires perfectly "balanced" in the hand. Seventy per cent of the weight of the weapon is in the "butt," as is the magazine, so that the diminishing weight of the magazine load during repeated firing has no effect at all upon fixed aim.

#### WAR DEPARTMENT HAD OFFERS BY SCORE RECENTLY

When the recent Mexican crisis was at its height the War Department, at the last few days of June, received thousands of offers from individuals to serve the United States in person or to raise companies, regiments, brigades, and even larger units of volunteer troops for service in Mexico in the event of war, says the New York World.

These offers came in since President Wilson sent Gen. Funston to Vera Cruz. At that time there was a large volume of offers to raise volunteer organizations. They have been coming more or less regularly ever since. The number increased slightly following the Columbus raid and at other times when the Mexican situation looked worse than usual.

Remarkable, Army Officers Say.

Army officers regard the number and character of the offers as remarkable. Unless those making the offers give publicity to them the policy of the department is not to do so.

War Department officials and army officers generally are satisfied that there would not be the slightest difficulty in raising a volunteer army up to 300,000. This conviction is not based on the offers received, except as it indicates the prevalence of the martial spirit throughout the country.

The offers come from persons in all walks of life: native and naturalized citizens, white men, black men and red men.

Sioux Indians Volunteered.

Senator Edwin S. Johnson of South Dakota has asked the War Department if it could use from 500 to 1000 Sioux Indians from the Greenwood, Rosebud, Pine Ridge, Cheyenne, Lower Brule and Standing Rock Agencies. He told Secretary Baker that the Sioux Indians would make capital soldiers in the Mexican country and that they are very eager to go. Secretary Baker has not given Senator Johnson a definite answer.

Representative Jeff McLemore of Texas is ready to raise a regiment for Mexican service if he can get a word of encouragement from the administration. Mr. McLemore was the author of the resolution to keep Americans off armed merchant ships.

"I can gather together 1000 rough riders in Texas who know the Mexican country like a book," said Mr. McLemore. "Every man would be a thoroughbred and a dare-devil when it came to chasing Mexicans."

Representative L. C. Dyer of St.

### DEWEY SAYS JUTLAND CONFLICT PROVES NAVAL BOARD'S WISDOM

Great Battle Justification of Dreadnought, is Opinion of Manila Bay Hero

In an article written by Admiral George Dewey, hero of Manila Bay, for the Navy League, Admiral Dewey asserts that the recent sea battle between the British and German fleets off the mouth of the Skagerrack May 31, has proven a glorification of the dreadnought, and has justified the program advised by naval experts of the United States for the last 20 years. The admiral's article is printed in the San Francisco Examiner of July 2, and says in part:

"The battle off Skagerrack seems to have justified the position which has long been taken by the experts of the General Board of the American Navy, a position which has met the approval of most American authorities and which has been crystallized into the program which America has followed. Board Favored Dreadnoughts.

The General Board has recommended for 15 years that the United States continue the policy of placing its chief reliance in big ships. Since the dreadnought came into being it has maintained that that vessel should be made the backbone of the fleet. If appropriations were sufficient to provide, but one class of ships, the General Board has insisted that they be dreadnoughts.

"There is a constant tendency on the part of the public to go off at a tangent in its enthusiasm for the class of ship that at a given time is attracting wide attention. Last fall, for instance, the public clamored for many submarines and favored disre-

sarding appropriations for dreadnoughts or battle cruisers.

"Later the battlecruiser has been attracting much attention to itself because the incidental clashes of the present war have been battles between scout ships. So the clamor this spring has been very largely for battlecruisers.

Big Ship Final Issue.

"The dreadnought has attracted very little attention because she has not heretofore been in the fighting. The public did not see that the very existence of British dreadnoughts in the North sea resulted in the bottling up of all Germany. It did not generally realize that the battleship was performing its purpose without the necessity of fighting. The present clash, however, demonstrates that in the final issue it is the dreadnought which means victory or defeat.

"This battle seems also to have proven the value of that other branch of the fighting fleet which has been given most attention in the American navy, the destroyer. The many opportunities for usefulness and the great possibilities of execution which rest with these little ships seems to have been demonstrated.

"The battle of Skagerrack seems to have shown that the United States has chosen wisely in selecting the units upon which she would depend in making a fleet from appropriations that made it impossible to have all the units desired.

"The usefulness of the battlecruiser has not been disproven, but the inadvisability of depending upon fast lightly-armored vessels in a clash in which dreadnoughts are engaged is shown."

### WAR MUNITIONS SHIPPED IN 21 MONTHS WORTH \$480,000,000

American War Exports Have Risen From \$300,000 to \$58,000,000 Month

Almost half a billion dollars. This is the value of exports of ammunition, explosives and firearms shipped from the United States in the 21 months of the European war from August 1, 1914 to April 30, 1916. And the war is still going on.

Figures compiled by the Iron Age, and reprinted by the New York Journal of Commerce show the various items comprising this huge figure to be divided as follows:

Cartridges, \$44,271,750, gunpowder \$127,767,170, other explosives \$195,649,764, firearms \$22,473,934 and unloaded shrapnel and shells (estimated) \$100,000,000. The astonishing growth of this branch of our export trade, due to the war, which, exclusive of unloaded shrapnel and shells, has arisen from less than \$300,000 per month to approximately \$58,000,000 per month, is shown in a table accompanying the article.

"The aggregate of exports of ammunition, explosives and firearms," continues the article, "is \$390,162,618, of which \$188,475,063, or nearly one-half, was shipped in the first four months of the current calendar year. These figures do not include unloaded

shrapnel and shells, however, and the total exports of these articles is arrived at by the authorities from an examination of the figures representing unenumerated exports of iron and steel. At the beginning of the war these miscellaneous shipments averaged about \$1,300,000 per month. For the period of the war unenumerated exports of iron and steel have aggregated \$126,015,021, of which it is estimated upward of \$90,000,000 is represented by shrapnel and shells, making a grand total of approximately \$480,000,000 of ammunition, explosives and firearms shipped during the war period.

"With these impressive totals on record there will naturally be some curiosity as to the basis of the recent statement made by the Secretary of Commerce to the effect that our current shipments of war material constitute but 10 per cent of our exports. As a matter of fact, our exports of ammunition, explosives and firearms alone have amounted to about 15 per cent of our total shipments of merchandise of all classes, and when to this total are added such of our exports of iron and steel, automobiles, saddlery, harness, boots, shoes, clothing and food products as are strictly classifiable as war material, the absurdity of the secretary's statement is clearly apparent."

### CITIZENS LEARN SOLDIERING AT MONTEREY CAMP

MONTEREY, Cal., July 15.—Doctors, lawyers, merchants, bankers and others form the professional and business circles of the far western states are here in large numbers studying the art of war at the Business Men's Military Training Camp, which opened Monday at the Presidio under the auspices of the War Department. Approximately 2000 enrolled. The camp closes August 5.

Tutors from the United States army will endeavor to instill into the recruits enough knowledge of military science to make them capable of holding officers' commission in a volunteer army.

The "rookies" will live soldiers' lives, to an extent. Their days will be spent at field and in camp learning and practicing military theories. They will wear khaki, sleep under canvas and subsist on soldiers' fare at mess tables. There will be sham battles, marches, drill, lessons on first aid and practice on the gun ranges.

Sixty acres have been set aside at the Presidio for the camp. Electrical lighted tents with wooden floors have been erected and 100 shower baths have been provided.

### ARMY STAMPING OUT JOY-RIDING IN STOLEN CARS

Hawaiian Department Working With Civil Forces to Help Protect Oahu Citizens

Joy-riding by soldiers on Oahu, who take for this purpose automobiles not belonging to them, is being stamped out by the Hawaiian department, which is imposing severe penalties for offenses of this nature.

This week three soldiers, Privates Henry C. Burnett, Edward Caperton and Celestin A. Fresnel, Company A, 2nd Infantry, were sentenced to dishonorable discharge from the army and to serve nine months in a military prison for taking an automobile belonging to the territory on June 8 and joy-riding around the island in it while partially intoxicated.

In connection with this case a statement issued by the Hawaiian department headquarters, outlining the department's policy, is of interest. It says in part:

"It is apparent that if this offense is unchecked it will encourage persons who might know nothing of the operation of automobiles to take them, whether sober or partially intoxicated, and attempt to operate them.

"This places in the hands of irresponsible persons, generally partially intoxicated, with no assurance of any knowledge or control of these powerful vehicles, automobiles which may and reasonably must be expected to run down, maim or kill innocent, innocent people entitled to use the streets.

"For the same man that will take a chance by unlawfully taking away and using valuable property of another will take a chance in seeing how close he can run to a child without hitting it in order to see it run.

"It will be recognized that the civil community has thus turned loose upon it a menace of great proportions, without any of the protection which it seeks to provide itself in requiring of owners and authorized drivers of automobiles proficiency in driving these machines.

"It is proper for the court to take into consideration the action had by the civil community in protecting itself from this menace. This is to charge this offense as malicious injury to property and award a punishment of a year's imprisonment or a fine of \$1000. (Sec. 4025, Revised Laws of Hawaii, 1915.)"

In connection with this case attention was invited to an indorsement issued by the Hawaiian department headquarters June 28, on the proceedings of a special court which awarded three months' confinement at hard labor and two-thirds of pay for a like period for an offense similar to the one charged against the three soldiers. Both the policy of the Philippine department and the Hawaiian depart-

### GOUGH BANKERS THINK U. S. CAN FLOAT BIG LOAN

Money to Finance Mexican War Would Be Easily Raised, is Opinion in New York

According to New York newspapers, bankers of the metropolis have been interviewed two weeks ago in regard to the raising of funds by the United States government for financing the military operations in Mexico and that they had received no intimation from Washington on the subject, but expressed the opinion that there would be no difficulty in floating a large loan should one be deemed necessary. They said that the people of this country had large sums of idle cash, and the banks were also in a position where they could absorb government securities.

Leading bankers in Gotham pointed out that the government was about to come into possession of a considerable sum of money due it in the form of corporation and income taxes, which would be sufficient to take care of current needs. Moreover, they said that the treasury could put out an issue of \$50,000,000 or more of Panama Canal 3 per cent bonds, which would be readily taken up by investors.

It was also suggested that if need be the United States could put out one-year certificates bearing 3 per cent interest.

In the opinion of bankers the situation in Mexico is not such as to indicate a likelihood of a long war. With this view in mind, bankers say that there is at the moment no reason for speculating as to an extensive financial program. It was intimated, however, that in the event the trouble in Mexico lasts for any length of time with increasing expenses, the United States may find it necessary to resort to tax legislation. Such enactments, bankers say, will probably take the form of increased taxes on income and perhaps a stamp tax on checks and a tax on coffee and tea.

#### DUTCH PAPERS RAISE PRICE.

AMSTERDAM, Netherlands, June 18.—In view of the big rise in the cost of the raw materials used in the production of a newspaper, the subscription rates of the leading Dutch papers have been raised by 10 per cent, while an extra 20 per cent is added to the net amount of all advertisement accounts. Paper now costs about two and a half times as much as in normal times here.

ment now is to try joy-riding offenses by general courtmartial and to impose a heavy prison sentence. The reasoning is that "otherwise one not financially responsible to the extent of one collar might unlawfully destroy lightly, though not intentionally, property of another worth \$5000."

### Villa Knows Value of Machine Guns, Says Surgeon of Sonoma

Dr. H. Macaulay, the new surgeon on the Oceanic steamer Sonoma, which left here for San Francisco Tuesday, had lived for many years in Mexico and after the trouble started down there and the different warring factions had taken turns destroying his property, he joined Villa's forces and for nearly two years traveled with his army in the capacity of a doctor.

That Dr. Macaulay had a great number of very interesting experiences is needless to say, and before the steamer sailed he gave an account of the life which the soldiers of Villa lead and the methods of their warfare.

Warring Factions Take Property

"After 25 years of active practice in New York I retired and went to Mexico where I took up land," said Dr. Macaulay. "I did very well until the trouble started and then my property was seized first by one government and then another until I found it was of no use to continue as a rancher so I quit and joined with Villa, who was then fighting Huerta. I was chief surgeon of a division and for over a year we experienced great hardships.

"For a time after I joined, the United States recognized Villa and we were able to obtain plenty of ammunition, but this did not last and soon Carranza became the 'real Mackay' and Villa began fighting whoever disputed him. Always in private he expressed a hatred for America and that was the cause of his raid on Columbus. Of course, I had left Mexico before that happened.

Villa Travels at Night

"Villa did not have any aeroplanes or automobiles," continued Dr. Macaulay, "but he did have machine guns and

knew how to use them. It was his custom to travel at night and attack early in the morning. The Mexicans are great horsemen and we certainly used to cover lots of ground during those night marches. After Villa had located the enemy's camp he would establish a battery of machine guns in a commanding position and when all was ready would send the cavalry on a charge into the camp. These surprise attacks were nearly always successful and when the cavalry had stirred things up they would deploy to the right and left, leaving the ground clear for the machine guns. I will not dwell on what followed."

Dr. Macaulay explained that he was not driven into Villa's army, but with other Americans joined because they believed he was fighting a just cause. "Villa had been a rancher near me," he said, "and I joined with him when ranching became impossible, but when he became a bandit and wanted to shoot everything in sight, I, with others, left him."

Hard Mountain Travel

"When I left Villa's army I crossed the Sierra Madre with two faithful Mexicans and after many hardships reached the coast and took ship for New York arriving there with a good deal less than what I had when I left. We crossed the mountains at an altitude of 14,000 feet, living on bacon and beans and what game we could shoot. An interesting experience that I had while crossing the mountains was that when we reached the 8000 foot level they were covered with enormous pine trees and for three days we did not see the sun or the sky. Some of the trees were three feet through and grew very close together."

### WAR WITH MEXICO WOULD TAKE MANY SHIPS AWAY FROM TRADE

Need of Vessels to Transport Troops and Supplies Makes Shipping Men Talk

Copies of New York papers reaching Honolulu this week contain news that shipping men of the metropolis have been discussing the probable action of the United States with regard to obtaining vessels for transportation of troops and supplies to Mexico, provided war with that country arises.

No estimate of the number of ships which the government would need could be obtained, this depending more or less directly upon the seriousness and duration of the difficulties, but it was recognized that a considerable amount of tonnage would probably be required.

"Naturally the government would turn to the coastwise lines first," said the general manager of one company, "because the greatest part of the American merchant fleet is engaged in this trade and because such American vessels as are now employed in foreign trade are more valuable there than those in the coastwise business."

Would Rates Be Lower?

A feature of the situation, which was viewed with some alarm, was the possibility that the government might requisition the ships at lower than market rates. This course has been followed by Great Britain, which has established Blue Book rates for the shipping which she has commandeered. In view of the high prices for tonnage prevailing today, it is believed that the government would very probably follow some such course.

Government Chartered Ships

Attention was called to the fact that in the Spanish-American war, and more recently when the expedition was dispatched to Vera Cruz, the government chartered ships at market rates, principally from the companies engaged in coastwise trade. At that time, however, the position of these companies was very different; they had ships free and seeking charter, while the rates which the government had to pay were much lower than would be the case today.

It was pointed out that the number of ships which the government would require would depend entirely upon the plan of campaign adopted. If the principal attack were concentrated along the Texas border fewer ships would be needed, but if, as is believed more probable in case of war, expeditionary forces were landed on the coast, the amount of tonnage necessary would be large.

There was generally an inclination to discount the seriousness of the situation. At the same time, shipping men were unwilling to be quoted and asserted that it was useless to make any predictions until the condition of war became a fact, which they did not regard as assured. The withdrawal of ships from the coastwise trade would chiefly affect the Atlantic and Gulf ports, it was said, and would probably cause an advance in coastwise freight rates.

An order for 2,000 horses was placed at East St. Louis by the United States Army.

Damage estimated at \$1,000,000 was caused at Kalamazoo, Mich., when two dams burst after a heavy rainstorm.